

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.



Vol. I.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1800.

[No. 15.]

An extensive and well chosen Assortment of

CALICOES & CHINTSES,
With a variety of other articles, this day received, and for Sale, by
JOHN HORSBURGH.

J. Horsburgh respectfully informs those of his customers with whom he has running accounts, that he is under the necessity of discontinuing this practice;—therefore in future he will sell for Cash or Produce only.

December 22.

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FOR SALE,
Genuine Madeira Wine in pipes, hhd's. and quarter casks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince-Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirous of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

W^m I. HALL.

Decem^r 22.

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NOTICE.

Intending shortly to leave this place, it is requested of those to whom I am indebted on Mrs. Washington's or my own account, that they send their bills to Mrs. Washington or me, on or before the first day of January next, when they shall be paid—and those who are indebted to Mrs. Washington, or me, will please to make immediate payment to

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount-Vernon, Dec. 23.

ec6t

SAMUEL BISHOP

HAS RECEIVED

A few Copies of the 1st and 2d vols. of the American Edition of

DR. RUSSELL'S

History of Modern Europe.

The style in which these vols. are executed, added to the intrinsic merit of the work, will, it is hoped, insure it the patronage of the Public.

The 1st and 2d vols. may be seen as above, where Subscriptions to the work will be received.

December 23.

ec3t

Two active Lads about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions would be taken as apprentices at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY December 22.

The motion made on Friday by Mr. Davis, to refer to the committee to whom had been referred a memorial of the house of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory on the official conduct of Governor Sargent, the following resolution; (concluding a specification of unconstitutional laws enacted by the governor in conjunction with the judges, and of sundry oppressive acts committed by him) viz. "Resolved that the laws passed by the governor and Judges of the Mississippi Territory, and the petition of Cato West, and others, heretofore presented to the house, together with all the documents relative thereto, be transmitted to the President of the United States," was taken up and on the question of reference.

Mr. Griswold said the whole subject, of which the resolutions now offered formed a part, was already referred to a committee. The charges laid in the resolutions were serious. To refer them would be to give an indirect sanction to their truth, and he thought any such sanction highly improper until they are proved. The committee already appointed had full power to investigate all the facts that existed. The result of their investigation would be reported, and it would then be time enough to express an opinion on the propositions now offered. These same resolutions had been offered to the house the last session, and had then been rejected. Mr. Griswold hoped the same course would now be pursued.

Mr. Davis said he had always thought that a committee, to ascertain facts, and to shape business for that house, proceeded from a knowledge, that a committee consisting of a few members could with more facility, gain a knowledge of those facts than the house in its collective capacity could do. He could, therefore, see no good cause for withholding the resolutions from the select committee, who were appointed to consider the remonstrance from the Legislature of the Mississippi Territory.

His resolutions contained facts, and he was ready to support them, from the documents before him. It would be criminal in the house to withhold from the committee any facts it was in their power to furnish. If this resolution contains statements, let the gentleman from Connecticut show them, and he would readily join in expunging them, so as only to let pure facts go to the committee. He wished no imposition; he wanted only a fair examination into the conduct of Winthrop Sargent, governor of the Mississippi territory, whose administration had been marked with so much selfishness and discontent; and he believed justly. At the last session of congress some alleviation was intended

to be offered to the distresses of this oppressed people; but their governor had defeated the object by omitting to give notice of the election, as he ought to have done.

He was enjoined by the laws of last session, to give notice of the election, and to appoint a judge or judges to attend it; he had omitted to do so, and had refused to issue a writ of election (doubting for the first time his power). This conduct had drawn from their legislature a remonstrance which required the further interposition of congress, to enable them to organize their body. This remonstrance makes a general allusion to the unconstitutional laws made by the governor and judges; the resolution particularises those laws, and will bring them in a precise manner before the committee. If gentlemen doubted the accuracy of the resolution, he would convince those, who were not opposed to conviction, that it was correct. [Here Mr. Davis read several of the laws made by the governor and judges of the Mississippi Territory, and some clauses of the federal constitution to prove that the laws were unconstitutional.] Here then are abundant proofs of unconstitutional and oppressive laws, under which the people of that territory labor, and of which they complain; and will this house afford no relief, from a tyrant, who has trampled on their rights with a tiger's stride, and plucked from them by voracious and disgraceful laws, their hard earnings?

The governor of that territory receives annually a salary of 2000 dollars for his services, and each of the judges a salary of 800 dollars per Annum. This was supposed by the law a competent compensation; their acceptance of those offices for that sum acknowledges it to be enough; still you find laws here that give the governor a fee of eight dollars on tavern licences, &c.—As well might the president of the U. States claim fees for giving patents or any other writing to which he affixes his name. The judges of this territory, who conjointly with the governor made the laws, have taken care of themselves. Hear their table of fees, giving to themselves fees for certain services rendered by them in their judicial capacity. And is not this a shameful abuse of the legislative power they are vested with? [Here Mr. D. read the table of fees.] Congress cannot raise their own wages; the constitution has wisely forbid it, yet Winthrop Sargent and the judges give themselves what fees they please, without regarding the spirit of the constitution. If this resolution accompanies the remonstrance of the legislature of the Mississippi territory, the committee will be able to judge whether the governor withheld the writ of election from a fear of exceeding his power; or whether he did it to prevent the organization of the legislature; for had the legislature been formed, those very laws by which he and the judges satiate their avarice would have been repealed.

The gentleman from Connecticut says, that the resolution contains direct charges against a man high in office, and this house ought not to sanction them until they are proved. I trust I have proved them by a reference to the laws now before me, and if they are not proved, let the gentleman take the laws and shew wherein I am incorrect; and so much as is found defective let him expunge. The gentleman says, that despotism is charged against the governor. Why, said Mr. D. what stronger proof of tyranny or despotism can you ask, than to see a man set no bounds to his conduct, and who breaks through the limits set for him by the supreme laws of the land?

It is true this resolution was offered by me at the last session, but it was not rejected as the gentleman supposes, it was not acted upon; but if the gentleman from Connecticut and other gentlemen on this floor, after seeing that Winthrop Sargent has openly violated the constitution of the United States, consider him a fit object to rally round; if after they see he has violated the ordinance designed for the government of that territory, they consider him a fit object for them to cling to; if after seeing the shameful abuse of legislative power vested in his hands; and his disgraceful avarice; if after seeing and hearing all this, they consider that he has acted consistently with federal principles and is entitled to federal support, they will unite and stifle this resolution here, and never let the committee see it; it may be that this resolution will be lost to-day; perhaps it would be to-morrow; but the time is approaching, when the conduct of a public officer will not be veiled in this manner. The sun of federalism is nearly set; not three months, and it sets forever.

If this resolution contained any thing new or strange there would be some excuse for the objections made to a reference; but its having been presented during the last session must have imprinted the facts charged in it on the minds of every member present—besides this, those complaints have been made from the first hour Winthrop Sargent came into office, and have been heard from one extremity of the continent to the other.

It is a fact well known, that at the time this man was appointed governor of the Mississippi Territory, he was hated and despised by the people of the Western country. His pride, his insolence, and tyrannical disposition, had rendered his name odious to the Western country. In this the gentleman who represents the N. W. Territory, and who was nearer the theatre of his actions than I was, can bear me witness—Still he was appointed. We felt indignant at the promotion of such a character by our government; but we have gradually repressed our resentment.

The object, however, for which this man was sent over us, has not been accomplished. His mission has failed. Though we felt the just indignation of freemen, we had

more wit in our resentment than to commit any extravagant acts that would authorize "The Chief who now commands" to lend "a Heaven born hand" among us. We were apprized of the disposition; we were apprized that an excuse was all that was wanted. But the reign of terror is almost at an end. If you want to conciliate the affections of the Western people, and to bring them over to your administration refer this resolution—if you do this, they will suppose that the complaints of their fellow-citizens are heard and attended to and that there is a hope of speedy redress; but if you reject it the reverse will be the effect.

You have no idea, said Mr. Davis, of the mischief this man has done in the western country; particularly in the Mississippi territory. His conduct has reared a powerful opposition to your administration, which will grow with our growth and increase with our strength, unless you remedy the evils that oppress our suffering fellow-citizens. His conduct has alienated the affections of the western people from our government; and this effect it will have while our fellow citizens are suffered to complain unheard, and the conduct of their oppressor is justified. Ask a well informed man from this territory, or from almost any part of the western country, why are you opposed to the administration of the government? He will tell you in a moment—I know that Winthrop Sargent, governor of the Mississippi territory, has openly violated the constitution of the United States in sundry instances. I know he has outrageously violated the ordinance of that territory. I think he has shamefully exercised the legislative power, put in his hands, by making it a cloak under which he has exacted the most exorbitant fees from the people to gratify his avarice. I know he has never received even a rebuke from the chief magistrate for this. I consider Winthrop Sargent but a small vein of a great body; I am acquainted with the pulsations of that vein; I know it beats towards aristocracy; I know it swells with tyranny and despotism; I consider the great body that feeds this small vein as also contaminated. This will be the answer you will receive; and this will eternally be the language you will hear from those people until you release them from the tyrannical bondage under which they are laid by the oppressions of their Federal Government.

Mr. Otis was averse the last session, when this subject was before the house, to commit himself by a vote without possessing an accurate knowledge of the circumstances attending it. The same want of information under which he then laboured he still felt. Casting his eyes over the resolutions just read he discovered that they contained two serious declarations; the first that laws hostile to the happiness and prosperity of the citizens of the Mississippi territory, and at variance with the constitution, had been enacted; the second, that these laws had been passed under malignant intentions.

On the truth of these declarations Mr. Otis was not prepared to decide. He required that information, which the committee already appointed would be most likely to furnish. If the gentleman from Kentucky had moved the appointment of a committee, either to enquire into the expediency of repealing those laws that were complained of, or to report facts whereon an impeachment could be grounded, he would have pursued the usual course; but

when he commits a speech to writing (for by no other name could he designate the string of resolutions which he had moved) criminating in terms of harshness the conduct of a public officer, he considered him as proposing an unprecedented step. As well might he move to refer what had fallen from him in debate this day.

In his opinion Mr. Otis said, the subject, desired by the gentleman from Kentucky could be accomplished with much greater propriety in the usual way, than in that now proposed.

But the gentleman asks, if the charges are true that are contained in the resolutions, why not pass them? If false why not expunge them? How said Mr. Otis, are these charges proved? He confided in the veracity of the gentleman; and was persuaded that he would not say what he did not himself believe; but his belief could not impart to other gentlemen the same strength of conviction with himself.

If the people of this territory are really oppressed, if they groan under the pressure of tyrannical and unconstitutional laws, let those laws be examined, and repealed. But when he found a gentleman coming from the neighbourhood of the territory, actuated by personal and local considerations, and animated by a zeal that dictated sentiments, which in cooler moments the gentleman himself would not approve, he could not avoid hesitating in taking his opinions as the guide of his vote.

This, sir, said Mr. Otis, is not a question of federalism or anti-federalism. If the sun of federalism, as the gentleman from Kentucky asserts, be set; if the administration be changed; may not such a measure as this strike back upon its authors, and produce a change in the tide of events?—If the sun of federalism be set, would it not be unkind in us, the very day after it, to suffer the gentleman to injure himself by such an act?

I hope, continued Mr. Otis, that the sun of federalism is not set. If it really be set, I hope that the satellite which that gentleman inhabits will not soon experience the want of its animating and protecting influence. I believe it is not set, and ardently hope that that quarter of the union, as well as all the rest, will long continue to feel its vivifying effects.

It might be proper to repeal the obnoxious laws, without branding with corrupt motives those who enacted them. Mr. Otis concluded with declaring that in the accomplishment of this purpose, if examination and enquiry warranted it, as well as in every proper step to gratify the citizens of the Mississippi territory, he would heartily concur.

(To be Continued.)

TUESDAY, December 23.

The bill for the erection of a Mausoleum to George Washington was again before the house; when after a debate, protracted beyond the usual hour of adjournment, the question was taken by yeas and nays on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, and carried Yeas 43, Nays 40.

The bill does not decide the dimensions or the positions of a Mausoleum; but appropriates 200,000 Dollars for its erection.

The debate was, in some parts of it, desultory, tedious, and uninteresting; and in others, forcible, and spirited. In particular the eloquence of Mr. Harper and Mr. Randolph was lofty and impressive; in the collision of opinion, the ordinary

rules of decorum were prostrated; and language, indignant and sacrastic, impeaching personal motive, was reciprocated with keen severity.

SEMLIN, September 28.

The measures taken to reduce Passwan Oglu, are still insufficient. He has obtained advantages against the troops which the Pacha of Belgrade sent against him. The troops were under the command of New Otfova, and were ordered to attack fort Cladowa. The attack continued from the 19th to the 21st. The town was burnt by the artillery of Passwan Oglu, who contented himself in defending the fort, and the besiegers were obliged to retire, with the loss of 500 men, of which one hundred were taken prisoners.

VIENNA, October 15.

It is generally said that M. Le Comte de Cobentzel is immediately to set out for Luneville in quality of minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty as King of Hungary and Bohemia.

Letters from Italy inform us that an army is to be formed in Romania, to be composed of Austrian troops of which the garrison of Ferrara and Ancona are to make part. It is added, that the troops of the powers in alliance with Austria are to join this army, and to act in concert, in case they should be forced to renew the war.

The Russian army assembled on the frontiers of Galicia, receives daily reinforcements, which indicates an ulterior destination.

Nothing can exceed the devotion of the Hungarians in the present circumstances. They declare their zeal to defend the rights of their Sovereign, and their readiness to exert themselves to force the enemy to conclude a durable peace, not only for the advantage of his Majesty's subjects but also for the tranquillity of Europe. The levies which they have just made present a formidable mass, a part of which is already organized, and is to be put on its march towards the end of this week.

MILAN, October 6.

It is said that the French troops are going to take possession again of the country of Lucca.

BASLE, October 9.

The insurgents of this canton have delivered up the leaders of their insurrection. The discontents of the canton of Leman did not raise so high as open opposition.

PARIS, October 10.

Carnot, minister of war, has suddenly given in his resignation. Gen. Berthier succeeds him.

October 15.

The retreat of Carnot is attributed to the misunderstanding that exists between him and another minister.

It is asserted, that the First Consul has for some time been busy, in concert with the minister of exterior relations, and some other enlightened politicians, in forming the basis of a treaty of general pacification to be presented to the different neutral and belligerent powers, in which the interests of each shall be balanced, with moderation and wisdom as well as dignity. This, it is said, will be a perfect treaty of public rights, equally proper to calm the inquietudes of some neutral powers, and to fix the political system of Europe.

If these reports are not the mere conjectures of the public, willing to believe that the government is occupied for their hap-

pinels, they explain the meaning of an answer which the First Consul some time since gave to a deputy of the departments, who asked him whether we were still to have war; "We shall have nothing (replied the consul) but a war of ink."

October 17.

When the troops at the camp at Amiens were informed of the conspiracy against Buonaparte, they urged to be marched immediately to Paris. Only 50, however, had permission; and yesterday, with their knapsacks at their backs, they addressed the first consul, and in a laconic manner described the devotion of their comrades of the army to him.

Yesterday the members of the tribunate waited on the first consul, in company with his two colleagues, the ministers and counsellors of state. Crassou, the president of the tribunate, addressed Buonaparte, and expressed a wish to discover the authors of the conspiracy, that they might receive due punishment. Buonaparte, in answer, said "That it would not be in the power of eight or nine assassins to take his life, while the public confidence was reposed in him, and he was surrounded by his brave guard." And added, "If it should ever be the case, that he had lost that confidence, his life was of no estimation to him."

Many persons are daily arrested, who are more or less concerned in the conspiracy. One Enretien is arrested, who, during the reign of terror, was a member of the revolutionary tribunal.

Caracchi has discovered every thing.—This Caracchi is the same person, who is mentioned by Joseph Buonaparte, when ambassador at Rome, in his report of the revolution there; and is the person who assassinated gen. Duphot. When Caracchi left Rome, he went to America, and from thence to France. He advertised that he would finish the bust of Buonaparte, and wished that he would allow him one fitting more to accomplish his designs; and the day before he was arrested, he petitioned madame Buonaparte to prevail on her husband to give him one more sitting.

An order is issued that every Italian shall quit France, in 24 hours, and be furnished with passports for Milan. The Corsican Arena, who drew a dagger on Buonaparte, at St. Cloud, is one of the leaders of the conspiracy.

It is asserted that gen. Moreau has arrived at Paris.

A great event is now in the womb of time, which threatens to develop itself every hour.

October 30.

Count de Cobentzel, and the marquis Lucchesini, have arrived here on the same day.

Moniteur.

It is extremely probable that the congress, which was to be held at Luneville, in case the English had consented to send thither a negociator, will be held at Paris, where the ministers of the greatest powers in Europe have already arrived. The first consequence which will thence result is, that the English will have no representative here, and that peace will be concluded without them. The second is, that the negotiations will be carried on with more effect under the eyes of a man accustomed to employ as much sincerity as dispatch in his deliberations. The chief trait by which his genius is characterized, is to see far and at one glance. We shall therefore be not far from the truth, and shall gratify the most ardent wish of our heart, if we foresee that the anniversary of the 18th Brumaire, Nov. 9, may be at the same time, the festival of peace. Would

it not form a singular epoch in the history of our worthy first consul, to be able to inscribe in our annals, "On the 18th Brumaire, year 8, he strangled the monster anarchy; on the 18th Brumaire, year 9, he put an end to the scourge of war!"

Publiciste.

Count Cobentzel, since his arrival, has had frequent and long conferences with the First Consul. On the evening of the 8th, he was at the opera, after which he paid a visit to Mad. Berthier, where he partook of a superb entertainment, at which were present Madame Murat, mademoiselle Beauharnois, and the most amiable women of Paris.—*Gazette de France.*

The Congress of Luneville is provisionally transferred to Paris. We know that Count Cobentzel has arrived here, that citizen Joseph Buonaparte returned along with him, and that the marquis of Lucchesini, the minister plenipotentiary of the King of Prussia, has also arrived. It is asserted, that the conferences which take place at Paris, will not retard the opening of the Congress; on the contrary it is probable they will hasten the result. M. Cetto, the Bavarian minister, has also arrived. It is asserted in a positive manner in letters from Vienna, that the differences which existed between that court and the court of Petersburg, have been terminated to the satisfaction of the two monarchs, and they mention as a proof of it that the grand duke Constantine, who was in Galicia the time of the grand military reviews commanded on that occasion a division of Austrian troops. This accommodation, which is very probable, will not however, be carried so far as to produce an alliance, offensive and defensive between the two courts; the engagements which Russia has entered into with Prussia, must interdict the former from making any alliance that might be contrary to the object of the armed meditation.

The last armistice was to expire on the 20th October. It is said, but we know not on what foundation, that it will be prolonged for four months: it is no more probable that it will be prolonged to the end of the negotiations, the result of which is still involved in obscurity.

Gazette de France.

Sir Sidney Smith has been relieved in his station, off the coast of Egypt, by Admiral Bickerton.

Moniteur.

The levy en masse, which has been perfected in Tuscany, by the French army, was in the pay of England. The ex-general Wilcox, was the principal agent in this business.

Ibid.

LONDON, November 5.

We this day received the Paris Journals to the 1st inst. inclusive. The only article in the official Journal respecting the negotiation, is a short statement of the arrival of the Count Cobentzel, the Austrian plenipotentiary, and the Marquis Lucchesini, from Prussia, in Paris. Some of the non-official papers mention also the arrival of a Bavarian minister, and state, that it is probable the negotiations for peace will be carried on in that city.

SALEM, December 15.

Captain Brown, while at Algiers, (Oct. 26) was informed by Mr. O'Brien, the American consul, that the French had been very successful lately against the Turkish army—that the French forces were 70 or 80,000 strong, large bodies of the natives having joined their army. The French general having embraced the Mahometan religion, and married a

Princess of Egypt was a stroke of policy which had the best effect in that country.

A small vessel destined to Egypt from Marseilles with 20 or 30 French officers, with their ladies, was captured on their passage by an English frigate and sent into Leghorn.

Since the English broke the convention with the French army (a measure generally reprobated all over Italy) the French are determined to hold Egypt, at all hazards, and it will be difficult and dangerous to drive them out by force.

A Tunisian Corsair captured a Danish vessel—took out the captain and most of the crew, and ordered the prize to Tunis. By a lucky mistake the Tunisian sailors ran into Algiers in thick weather, and thought it was Tunis. The Dey of Algiers immediately dispossessed the Tunisian crew of the vessel, and replaced the Danish mate in charge of her—observing *that he would never allow of Piracy being committed in his seas?* and she was actually liberated while Captain Brown was in Algiers in October last, and was to sail in a few days for Alicant, where she was originally destined.

BOSTON, December 12.

Arrived, British ship Albion, Captain M. Lean, 49 days from Glasgow. The Captain brought no papers.

The schooner Sylvia, capt. Dagget, arrived here on Friday evening last from Philadelphia, via the Vineyard. Left the Vineyard on Thursday. Left there between 20 and 30 vessels of different ports, viz. among others, the ship Romulus for this port from Batavia; capt. Ewers from the Havannah; capt. Dagget from Turks Island; schr. Sally from Philadelphia; 2 brigs from Demarara, one commanded by capt. Smith.

"Duxbury, December 7. 1800.

"Mr. Russell—on the night of the 5th inst. the sloop Prudence, capt. Alexander Gardener, of Nantucket, was cast ashore and stranded on the beach, two miles N. of Plymouth Light-House. There were 5 men on board; the mate and a passenger were saved, the captain and his son were found dead; the other is not yet found. The cargo consisted of 15 hhds. Spermaceti, 100 bbls. Tar, and the rigging and sails of the ship Charles, which was cast away near Nantucket; all of which will be saved with little damage. It is not known by the mate who the oil belonged to; it will be forwarded to Boston immediately.

"REUBEN DREW."

The Three Friends, Cole, of Boston, and Two Brothers, Murray, of do. were at Cape-Francois Nov. 11, the former to sail in 8 days for home, and the latter in 4 days for Philadelphia.

On the 3d of Nov. arrived at Cape-Francois a boat with six men and a boy belonging to the schr. White, Fry, of Salem, bound to the Cape, which was captured on the 27th October, by a French privateer, and sent for Cuba; the above privateer had captured 4 American vessels off Cape Nicola Mole.

NEW-YORK, December 20.

Transmitted to the editor of the Daily Advertiser by the editor of the Bermuda Gazette.

By the 2d article of the capitulation between the governor of Curacao and the British, all deserters from British ships and particularly any of the Hermoine's crew, were to be given up, in consequence of which 4 of the Hermoine's men were sent on board the Nereid frigate—they were

to be sent to Jamaica for trial, and ere this must have been executed.

The schr. —, John Firth, master, from N. York for Martinique (a letter of Marque) was upset at sea, within a short distance of her destined port, and two men drowned. The master and 12 men picked up and carried into Martinique.

No transient tax now in force in Bermuda.

December 22.

The Phoenix, capt. Blight, for Halifax and New-York, sailed from Falmouth on the 20th of October.

Arrived, ships Fair American, Higby, Cape Nicola Mole; Lydia, Tredwell, Liverpool; brigs Almira, Atkinson, do. Mary, —, Jamaica; schrs. Cornelia, Geer, Baltimore; Hope, Hudgin, Virginia; Dispatch, —, St. Thomas.

Saturday arrived ship Orlando, captain Smith, 52 days from St. Sebastians. Dec. 6, was boarded by the privateer ship Nymph, from Halifax, and treated politely—They put on board the Orlando, the second mate and 2 seamen belonging to Fabius, capt. Hudson, of and from Philadelphia, bound to Barcelona, out 8 days, whom she had taken and sent into Halifax.

Ship Black River, Matthews, of this port, has arrived at St. Sebastians from Martinique.

Ship Commerce, Chew, from Liverpool, sailed in company with the following ships: Juno, Owens, for Norfolk; Swanwick, Kirkbride, Philadelphia; Onslow, Barney, Boston; Henry, Anderson, Charleston; and Polly and Harriet, Noble, for Savannah.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.

Arrived, Schooner Jane, Toby, Havana.

Cleared, Ships, Wilmington, Mitchell, Belfast; Neptune, Hacquin, Jamaica; Devotion, Tremmels, Cape Francois; Brigs, Eliza, Sherman, Malaga; Clarissa, Morrison, Rotterdam; Arlittides, Brewster, St. Thomas; Lecretia, Congdon, Cape-Francois; Schooners, Fancy, Winslow, Port Republic; Success, Sellemann, St. Thomas; Nancy & Katty, Remington, Havana; Whim, Cranston, St. Thomas; Ranger, Sherburne, Madeira; Sloops, Sally, Webb, Richmond; Dependence, Churnsides, New Orleans; Betsey, Lake, New-York; Washington, Stevers, Portsmouth.

Captain Skelly of the brig Morning Star, informs that he spoke December 10th lat. 35, 33, N. long. 74, 00, W. the schooner Polly, Massey, from Baltimore to Jamaica, and on the 11th off the Capes of Virginia spoke the schooner Rebecca & Polly, from Nassau bound to Norfolk.

The barque Three Friends, Janfon, which went ashore below Newcastle, got off on Saturday last, without sustaining any damage.

The ship Swanwick, Kirkbride, of and for this port, sailed from Liverpool in company with the Commerce, arrived at New-York.

The Jane, Toby, from Havana, sailed from thence the 3d inst. left there brig Betsey, White, of this port, from St. Thomas. Schooner Phoebe, Coffin, of and for this port, sailed from Havana, the day before the Jane.

Captain Toby, on Thursday last, to the northward of Cape Henlopen, spoke the ship Hero, —, from the Havana for Philadelphia. Capt. T. saw no inward bound vessels below.

Ship Fabius, Hutchison, from hence to Barcelona, is taken by the British and sent for Halifax.

Ship Felicity, Reed, left Liverpool the 19th October, bound to this port.

Ship Swanwick, Kirkbride, left Liverpool the 20th October returned the 23d and remained there the first November, with the ship Cleopatra, both bound to this port.

Brig Eliza Meyers, Lewis, from hence has arrived at Gonaives via Cape Francois.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, December 27.

Died in the City of Washington, yesterday, *Gustavus Scott, Esq.* one of the commissioners.

Oliver Ellsworth has resigned the office of Chief Justice of the United States; and John Jay, been nominated by the President as his successor.

In the house of commons of North-Carolina, Mr. Deberry presented a bill directing the manner in which any bet on horse-racing shall in future be recovered!! Passed and sent to the senate. The bill to provide for the equal division and distribution of insolvent debtors' estates, was rejected.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next will be sold at the Vendue Store,

30 casks Teneriffe wine of superior quality
4th proof Jamaica rum in hhds.
French brandy in pipes
Whiskey in tierces and barrels
Hyson tea in chests
Coffee in bags
Raisins in kegs, brown sugar in hhds and barrels, loaf and lump sugar in lots, tobacco in kegs, hardware in boxes, soap in boxes, nails in kegs, castings, &c. &c.

Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS;

Particulars of which will be made known previous to the sale.

And at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will be sold on the premises,

A house and lot of ground,

Situate on Cameron-street, front 25 feet, and 90 feet deep to a back alley. Terms of purchase will be made known at the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

December 27.

Auctioneer.

LOST,

A Post-Note of the United States,

Of Three Thousand-Dollars;

And having apprized all the Banks in the United States of the marks of the said bill, it can be of no real use to any one but the owner; but as he feels an inconvenience from the want of it, he will pay any person ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS that has been so fortunate as to have found it, and will deliver the same to

JOHN TAYLOR.

Richmond, Dec. 21, 1800. 3t

Being provided with a complete & elegant assortment of New Materials, all manner of Printing—Book Work, Handbills, &c. will be executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse broad and narrow cloths, kerseymers, swansdowns, coatings, swanskins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, rufflets, Irish linens, Barcelona and pulicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worsted hosiery, dimities, checks, filks, threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.
Dec. 10. eotf

A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a discreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as a Housekeeper. A middle aged woman of a mild disposition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be necessary in superintending a nursery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800. eodtf

Fresh Raisins and Currants

for Sale, by

Robert B. Jamieson,

Who has (as usual) a general assortment of Wines, Spirits & Groceries, viz. Jamaica and W. I. Rum, old Peach, Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Holland Geneva, Irish and Country Whiskey, a few pipes of old Bill Madeira, four do. London market do. 16 half pipes 7 year old Port, 20 quarter casks Sherry, 5 pipes Teneriffe, 4 pipes Catalonia, and a few gr. casks of Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Powder, loaf and lump Sugars, Molasses, Spanish Honey, Salt Petre, Copperas, Madder, Race and ground Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Teas of the latest importations, Fig-Blind, Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Leiper and Hamilton's Snuff in bladders and bottles, Alum, Indigo, Pearl Barley, Starch, London brown Stout and Porter in bottles, Almonds, spinning Cotton, Hunter's Pipes in kegs, Olives, Capers and Anchovies, Chocolate, Rice, Mustard, and Spanish Segars; all of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or on a time to his punctual customers.

Also, five likely, strong

KENTUCKY HORSES,

On a liberal Credit.

December 20, 1800. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Cotton & Stewart,

And for Sale, at their Book-Store, The ALEXANDRIA POLITICAL and COMMERCIAL

POCKET ALMANAC,

For the Year 1801;

Containing a complete Calendar; times of holding the Federal Courts of the United States and individual states; rates of Duties, &c. Stamp Duties; standard for receiving and paying Gold; Post-Roads; Government of the United States; ministerial and consular Appointments; Officers of the Army; American Navy; Revenues; Civil and Military Officers of the Town of Alexandria; Biographical Sketches, &c.

They have also a few Copies of the new Edition of Henning's Virginia Justice, with a general assortment of articles in their line.

December 22.

eod6t

Sales by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 29th December, at 10 o'clock, will be Sold, at our Auction Room, Whiskey in tierces and bls.

Rum in barrels
French Brandy in pipes
Malaga Wine in pipes and gr. casks
Brown Sugar in barrels
Loaf do. in lots
Soap in boxes
Nails in casks
Hardware in lots

Together with

A great variety of Dry Goods:

Among which are
Carpets and Carpet- Broadcloths,
ing Stuffs
Plains Irish Linens
Plaids Humbugs
Duffels Minsins
Flannels Checks
Swansdown Shawls
Kerseymeres Handkerchiefs
Coating Leather Shoes

And a number of other articles

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
Dec. 26. Auctioneers.

Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union, between Prince and Duke-streets,

Cattle soap in boxes
4th proof Barcelona brandy
A few tierces of whiskey
East and West-India sugar, coffee, &c.
Hyson, suchong and bohea tea
A quantity of dipt candles
Writing paper assorted, in bales
Wrapping do.
China, assorted handsomely, in cases
Soal and upper leather
Men's Women's and children's shoes of different qualities
Leading and other lines
A few pieces of handsome furniture.
All the above articles are of a good quality, and will be sold low for cash or country produce. Dec. 12. eo

The Subscribers and Mem-

bers of the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire on Goods and Furniture in the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend in person or by proxy their annual General Meeting to be held on the second Wednesday in next January, which being the fourteenth day of the said month.

W. F. AST,

Principal Agent.

Richmond, Dec. 6. (16) 4t1aw

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the

Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8.

d

Notice is hereby given to

the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

Dec. 16.

d4w

TO RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A two-story Frame House

and a Lot, situated on the corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets. The house is 40 feet front, well finished, and suitable for the accommodation of a large family. For terms apply to

THOMAS RICHARDS.

December 22.

d6t

To be Hired on the 1st day of January next, at Dublin in the County of Essex, between 20 and 30 Negroes, consisting of Men, Lads, Boys, Women, and Children. Among them are an excellent Brick-Moulder, and four others who have been employed in the Brick-Making business in Fredericksburg and Alexandria. Mr. Thomas Irwin will have it in his power to hire the Moulder and two others (who are now in Alexandria hired to Mr. George Coryell) privately if any one should apply.

BALDWIN M. LEE.

Westmoreland, December 5.

10d†

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three-fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within 3-4 of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine sugar trees on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash, or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 25, 1800.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that an election will be held on Thursday the 15th day of January next, at the Court House in the said town, for the purpose of electing fifteen persons, citizens of this commonwealth, as directors of that institution.

J. B. NICKOLS, Sec'y.

December 24.

eodt

GEO. CLEMENTSON

Has this day opened a Store adjoining his dwelling-house, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and intends to keep,

A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he will dispose of on moderate terms, for Cash or Produce.

He has also for Sale,

A few DRY GOODS, consisting of brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Calicoes, Leather Gloves and Mitts, Threads, Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs, Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 kegs white Paint ground in Oil.

December 22.

eod4t

Washington Tavern.

Peter Heiskell

Acquaints his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from Staunton and established an Inn in Alexandria.

He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18.

4wco

The Creditors of the Estate

of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are requested to forward to Mrs. Ball a statement of their claims; as the Administrators are anxious to provide for the discharge of them as early as possible.

Loudoun, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7t

A small Cargo of

James River COALS,

At Fitzgerald's wharf,

To be sold on moderate terms, if applied for immediately.

Philadelphia loaf and lump sugar; hard soap by the box; also a few boxes of crown or shaving soap; hay in bundles of about two hundred weight; Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity.

Cash given for Wheat or Corn.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

12 mo. 24.

eo

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the Subscriber, 720 bushels of Anguila Salt, fresh Raisins in boxes and kegs; best Hewes's Crab Cyder; first quality Jamaica Sugar by the barrel; Bacon Hams of this year's curing; best green Apples by the barrel; Limes, Lemons and Oranges, with a variety of other articles.

Also, Cavendish's best Chewing Tobacco, superior in flavor to any in Alexandria.

ABEL WILLIS.

Dec. 26.

eod4†

ALEXANDRIA:

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.